

THE DAILY BEE

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George B. Trenchick, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending May 14, 1892, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Average.

George B. Trenchick, Secy. of Bee Publishing Co., does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending May 14, 1892, was as follows:

WE VERY much fear that within a year the "chickadee of gold" will be in the same class with the "colt of life."

WITH a Methodist conference and an Episcopal convention in session in this city, an atmosphere of sanctity completely envelops us all.

IT is reported that the Chinamen in the United States will soon emigrate to Mexico in one great body. That settles the question of the annexation of Mexico by this country.

THE highest aspiration and ambition of any man should be to do his best. The long, steady pull is the stroke which lands the crew victorious. There is a political pointer in this remark to any one who cares to search for it.

IN his lecture at Washington the other evening, Rev. Dr. Parkhurst said that with 1,000 brave young men he could defeat Tammany every November. Here is a proposition worthy of the attention of the New York republican state committee.

OMAHA will undoubtedly respond promptly and generously to any demand that may be made upon it to assist the people who have suffered by the floods in this section. This city has enjoyed immunity from serious damage, and our people can afford to be liberal toward those near to us who have suffered.

THE effects of the Omaha Episcopals to secure the triennial convention of that church at this place deserve more encouragement than they receive. The assertion that Omaha could not properly entertain that convention within three years is absurd. The general and cordial expression of satisfaction by the Methodist delegates is a sufficient answer to those objections.

IT is questionable whether the sidewalk inspector ever visits the northern part of the city. In view of the wretched condition of many of the sidewalks in that portion of Omaha, it is at least charitable to suppose that he does not. It is respectfully suggested that he could improve his reputation as a faithful public official by putting in some of his time there, and it might also be the means of saving the city damages for broken legs or other injuries.

THE democratic great newspapers do not seem to be at all in control of their party this year. The Georgia democrats endorse Cleveland in spite of the Atlanta Constitution. The New York bourgeois boom Hill against the "don't" of the World. The Illinois people pay no attention to the Chicago Herald's "Instruct for Palmer." Kentucky wants Cleveland in spite of Henry Watterson and the democratic majority in congress is being cursed long and loud by every democratic paper of influence in the land on account of the river and harbor steal. There is little show for the democrats "getting together."

JOHN SHELMAN stated privately that the republican party would lose the election of 1888 because of the many young college graduates who were free traders. John A. Logan declared publicly that victory would be with the republican party in that contest because of the first votes of the sons of the union soldiers, born since the war. The enthusiasm of the soldier was proven a safer guide in this case than the logic of the statesman. But in this campaign of 1892 we have both the veterans' sons' votes and the college graduates' votes. The great college meeting at Ann Arbor is an index of a growth of republicanism and protection in colleges which is simply astonishing. The republican party cannot fail to win this year.

SPAIN has removed the prohibition against American pork which she has maintained for many years, and thus another long-closed market is opened to one of our most important products. An explanation of how this was brought about is not at hand, but it is easy to see in the fact another evidence of the readiness of other countries to make favorable commercial terms with the United States, a fortunate condition for which a republican administration and congress deserves the entire credit. In the one respect of securing the opening of the markets of Europe for our pork products enough has been done under the present administration to give it a strong claim to continuance in power, and this is by no means the most important result of recent republican policy.

SOUTHERN ALLIANCE DEMOCRATS. The evidence accumulates that the southern alliance is almost as good a democratic machine as Tammany hall. What has frequently been said, that the members of the alliance in the south are democrats first and can be depended upon to support the democratic candidates in the national contest, is every day receiving proof.

A short time ago a meeting of alliance leaders was held at Birmingham, Ala. The pretext for this was that politics threatened to disorganize the order. There was a contest. It was understood, in many of the subordinate alliances between those who believed in adhering to the democratic party and the supporters of the new political movement from which there was danger of general demoralization and disintegration. The meeting of executive officers was called ostensibly to correct this state of affairs, but as the result showed, really in the interest of the democracy. The policy enjoined upon alliance members, while it did not contemplate any interference with those who held to the democratic faith, discountenanced the encouragement of new political movements. It need hardly be said that every man who took part in that meeting is a democrat and doubtless intends to support the nominees of the Chicago convention, and there is good reason to believe that the meeting was held at the instigation of democratic leaders who were becoming apprehensive that defections to the third party might grow to be so numerous as to imperil the solidity of the south.

There is further evidence that the southern alliance is practically in the control of the democratic party in the fact that prominent members of the organization have been selected as delegates to the Chicago convention. Men who have attained to public position by professing sympathy with the aims of the alliance will go to the democratic national convention and help to nominate a democratic candidate for president. They are professedly still in sympathy with the objects of the alliance, but they are for democratic success first and their influence will be exerted and their votes given to that end.

Nowadays the southern alliance will send representatives to the Omaha convention on July 4 prepared to give the most unqualified assurances that this order is in full and hearty accord with the third party movement, and is ready to join hands with the alliance of the north in the effort to overthrow the old parties. These men will come here with eloquent appeals for a new political departure while their hearts swell with love of the "old party of Jefferson and Jackson."

They will glibly and with apparent sincerity counsel the farmers and workmen of the north to desert the republican party and support the new movement, at the same time conscious of their own unalterable purpose to vote the democratic ticket. It is a smooth scheme that the alliance-democrats of the south are working to turn the government over to the control of the democracy, but it is plain and transparent that no intelligent ex-republican member of the alliance in the north ought to be deceived by it. It contemplates no injury to the solid democratic south, but every possible harm to the republican party in the north. It is the source of greater hope to the democratic party than anything else in the political situation. How extensively will the farmers of the north, in whose behalf recent republican policy is accomplishing so much of benefit, support this obvious democratic movement is one of the very important questions of this momentous political year. There is reason to believe that their support will be far less than the estimates with which the promoters of the movement are now encouraging their followers.

THE RANK AND FILE WANT HIM. The logic of the situation would obviously seem to be the renomination of Mr. Harrison, says the Philadelphia Ledger, a journal of independent tendencies. "For the reason that the rank and file of his party are well pleased with his administration." Our Philadelphia contemporary then proceeds to point out wherein the administration has commended itself to the approbation of the party. Its foreign and domestic policy has been efficient, honorable, dignified and public spirited. No great question of national or international concern has remained unanswered by it, and the answer given has been, with rare or no exception, sagacious, just and decisive. "With regard to the two chief republican issues, financial and economic," says the Ledger, "President Harrison's loyalty is unquestioned and unquestionable. He is the uncompromising supporter of an honest currency and of a protective tariff. The people generally have found his administration satisfactory, and it is not naturally asked why a public servant who, in the highest and most responsible position of all, has proved himself to be faithful and competent, should be set aside and his place given to another without his experience in the presidential office, and whose qualifications or disqualifications are unknown to his countrymen."

The question to be determined at the Minneapolis convention is whether the will of the rank and file of the party or the demand of a few selfish politicians is to be regarded. The former has been so generally and strongly expressed that no reasonable doubt can exist respecting it. Harrison is unmistakably the choice of the masses of the republican voters, who are interested only that capable and an honest administration of the government, without regard to who may be permitted to distribute the public patronage. These intelligent voters have not reached their decision through any deceptive or misleading influences. They came to it as the result of a careful study of the work of the administration. Finding this to have been eminently able, efficient, clean and patriotic, they ask that the man who merits the credit for this excellent record shall receive the deserved recognition of a renomination. They have confidence in him, because he has proved himself in every way entitled to their confidence. He has been faithful to every promise made by the party to the country and has strengthened the nation in the re-

spect of the world. For the last three years there has been a statesmanlike administration at Washington, and one at the same time thoroughly American in all its feelings and tendencies. The masses of the republican party believe that it should receive the unqualified endorsement which the renomination of President Harrison would give. Against this judicious and just position of a very large majority of republicans throughout the country there are arrayed a few politicians who are dissatisfied with the president for one reason or another, many personal, and who are plotting and intriguing to defeat the will of the rank and file of the party. They have been unable thus far to settle upon any available man to oppose the president who is willing to countenance the movement, but it is possible they will exert a mischievous influence at Minneapolis. President Harrison could stop the opposition at once if he could forget the dignity of the great office he holds as a public trust and consent to trade the offices of the people in return for the support of the dissatisfied spelmans. But he will make no concessions to this element, and he is stronger with the people because he will have nothing to do with it. There ought to be no doubt regarding the course of the Minneapolis convention. As the representative body of the party it should obey the party will, as this has been clearly defined by a large majority of state and district conventions.

and in the subsequent campaign. There will be speeches and resolutions fired off at Syracuse that will still reverberate when the national convention has assembled, and they will have an influence that will extend beyond the borders of New York. If both of the New York candidates are put aside in behalf of some other man it will still be impossible to repair the damage that will have been already done. Nothing will give the followers of Cleveland, with so large a force of delegates as he is now certain to have, he is shunted because the party dare not smite him and face the music in New York. The situation is full of interest and is worthy of the studious attention of the entire country.

THE FREE SHIPPING BILL. The measure known as the Pithan free shipping bill, which has been favorably reported to the house of representatives from the committee on commercial marine and fisheries, is one which directly affects the country, whether directly affected by it or not, should emphatically oppose. The democratic members of the committee who framed this bill allowing unrestricted admission to American registry of all foreign-built vessels owned in whole or in part in the United States, either wantonly or unwittingly disregarded the extensive shipbuilding interests of the great lakes, which take rank as one of the most important industries in the country. About one-fourth of the total tonnage now afloat under the American flag on those lakes and has been built in American ship yards, employing American workmen and using American materials. Of late years, owing to the increased demands of the west for a cheap outlet to the seaboard, these ship yards have grown wonderfully in capacity and are now turning out every year a large number of the best steam and sailing vessels. Millions of dollars are invested in this young industry, which is giving work to thousands of mechanics and laborers and providing a market for the products of our mines and mills. The passage of the bill in question will admit all European-built steamers and sailing vessels to unrestricted competition, bringing disaster to the shipbuilding interests of Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Buffalo, Bay City and other lake ports where this business is now extensively carried on.

The protective system that has encouraged the development of shipbuilding on the lakes has resulted in great benefit to the people by producing a large and splendid fleet of ships admirably adapted to the requirements of the traffic for which they were built. The free admission of foreign-built ships to participation in a traffic from which they are now wisely excluded would mean something more than a blow to an important American industry, for it would fill our inland seas with vessels unsuited to the requirements of the lake trade, vessels of English construction, designed for trade upon the high seas, and doubtless in many cases ships that had outlived their usefulness.

It is no wonder that the people of those lake cities, deeply interested in the protection of American shipbuilding, are sending vigorous and indignant protests to Washington against the passage of such a bill.

COUNCILMAN TUTTLE'S ACQUITTAL. Councilman Tuttle has been acquitted of the charge of being interested in contracts with the city and in furnishing materials to the city while he was a member of the council. After the Morearty case this acquittal was to have been expected. And yet Mr. Tuttle was interested indirectly as well as directly in the silicon when Mr. Coats used in plastering the city hall. He was a stockholder in the company that sold the silicon plaster to Mr. Coats and shared in the profit from this contract. He was an officer of the company and indirectly instrumental in having silicon selected as the material for plastering in place of the adamant plaster that had been designated as the material to be used and for which a contract had originally been made by the city hall contractor. Does any sane man imagine that silicon would have been substituted for adamant plaster if Mr. Tuttle had not been a member of the council and a member of the building committee? If not, then why was Mr. Coats compelled to use silicon?

But Mr. Tuttle did not vote for this change and he tried to evade responsibility by declining to sign the report of the committee, which he finally did sign. Does that relieve him from responsibility when the charter plainly says that no member of the council shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the city or in any material furnished to the city by any contractor? Suppose a councilman abstains from voting when a contract is pending before the council in which he has an interest directly or indirectly? Would that relieve him from the penalty imposed by the charter? Would he be less guilty of violating the provision that prohibits councilmen from being interested in contracts if he actually recorded his vote against it? If this were really permissible it would be no trouble to whip the devil around the stump by making a tie-up so that councilmen interested in one contract would make sure of carrying any job through by the councilmen interested in another contract. In other words, a combine of hoodlums might carry on their nefarious jobs open and above board without laying themselves liable to criminal or civil prosecution.

The Morearty and Tuttle precedents are dangerous to good government.

THREE of the leading tin plate manufacturers of Wales are in this country with a view to investment here. These gentlemen, who are inspecting some of the American tin plants, are reported as saying that they contemplate establishing factories in the United States as a matter of self-preservation. Nine large establishments at Swansea have been closed down since the McKinley tariff law went into effect, and others are running on reduced time. Seeing the American market being thus gradually closed against them these manufacturers are disposing of their Welsh interests and will invest their capital in tin factories in this country, where they believe the industry can be developed into

large proportions and made entirely successful. A fact of this kind carries its own comment. It is clear that if the tariff is maintained we are likely in a few years to have invested in tin plate manufacture in this country a considerable part of the capital now employed in this industry in Wales, securing at the same time the valuable experience of the Welsh manufacturers. In the meantime a great deal of American capital will also go into the industry, all giving employment to large numbers of workers. Will any reasonable man question that this would be a most desirable acquisition to our industrial interests, and with such favorable promise of its attainment could there be a greater piece of folly than would be the rejection of the means by which alone it can be obtained? There is every reason to look forward to the tin industry as an assured success if the republican policy is sustained.

IT is a curious coincidence that brings nearly a score of members of the Boston board of aldermen to Omaha just as the great Methodist congress is in the midst of its work. It used to be considered an odd thing sometimes when a good deacon happened to have important business in town on the one day of the year of all others when the horse races were to take place, and he was often suspected of having been previously aware of the races. But we don't believe that the Boston aldermen knew anything about the conference.

Now that the council has rescinded the paving specifications that require a ten-year guarantee, it will be essential in the interest of the city as well as of property owners for the Board of Public Works to revise its list of paving inspectors. None but experts should be employed for such work and the most rigid inspection rules should be adopted and enforced to prevent a repetition of the frauds that have been practiced by paving contractors both as to material and work.

Working Up a Drouth, Probably. An Omaha minister is in trouble on account of his sermon on hell. He pointed it too warm to suit the congregation.

Real Estate in the Swim. Philadelphia Times. It is as true of its western rivers as of this country itself. When they spread themselves they do it on good grounds as well as on a big scale.

Banishment Outside the Breast works. Iowa is for Boies first and to the end. The Gray men, the Palmer men, will undoubtedly be executed by this example. But what sufficient punishment can there be for a railroad state that doesn't even recognize the existence of the claimant?

Railroad Statesmen Retire from Politics. St. Paul Pioneer Press. Mr. C. P. Huntington announces that the Northern Pacific railroad is to be taken out of California politics and devoted exclusively to the carrying of freight and passengers.

Talk about statesmen out of a job! If this idea is carried out there is a tremendous gang of people out on the coast who will be compelled to work—yes, actually work—for a living.

Costly Advice. In obedience to a hold-your-wheat circular issued by the farmers alliance last fall, the farmers held their wheat when the millers wanted it, and were ready to give a good price for it. Now that the demand has decreased, they are bringing it in, and getting almost nothing for it. The farmer will never get rich so long as he lets a politician run his farm for him.

Indiana Journal: Tommy-Paw, when a man commits political suicide does he shoot his head off? Mr. Fleg—No; merely his mouth.

Washington Star: First Fashionable Lady—Did you ever meet a train robber? Second E. L. Cox, my mother-in-law.

Achison Globe: People exercise either too much or too little caution. A mouse is either as soft as tripe or devotes to such an extent that he is constantly looking for a fight.

Kate Field's Washington: Mrs. Berkeley-Jones—Why did you break Miss Field's feet as Berkeley-Jones? Because they are number five feet inches.

NEW FRIEND. One day a parrot touched my arm. "Pray pardon me," said he. As I shook hands, "I'm sorry to see you don't remember me."

"Of course I do," I quickly replied. "Come in and have a nip." "I don't forget old friends like that—I know you by your grip."

Baltimore American: An abstract point of view: The pick-pocket's.

Boston Courier: Our newshy says Patt's top-note is a hummer.

Philadelphia Times: Of course if the Chinaman the question bill are not left a leg to stand on in this country it will be bad for the joints.

Washington Star: A great many things are laid before congress, but comparatively few of them have any sense.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. No experienced student of English politics will venture to forecast the result of the impending elections. While the general trend of the elections during the last three or four years has been markedly favorable to the liberal or home rule party, indications of the nature have proved deceptive on many times that little reliance is to be placed upon them. Not infrequently has it happened that constituencies which have voted strongly in one direction before the dissolution of Parliament have reversed their judgment in the final appeal. England is ruled by a democratic electorate capricious in its impulses and inconstant in its purposes. Whether a prime minister or a leader of the opposition approaches that electorate with inquiring glance, he meets inevitably the stray gaze of a sphinx. It holds fast its own secrets until the results of the elections are declared. All that is safe for any one to say is that the analogies of the last twenty-five years of English public life indicate the defeat of the conservatives. During that period five prime ministers have dissolved Parliament, and on each instance the opposition has come into power. In 1868 Mr. Disraeli appealed to the enlarged constituencies and he was elected, and Mr. Gladstone entered the cabinet with a great majority behind him. In 1874 Mr. Gladstone, after making a wonderful record of legislative activity, sought the support of the constituencies, and Mr. Disraeli returned to power with an overwhelming vote in his favor. In 1880 Lord Beaconsfield dissolved Parliament with a large feeling of confidence in his re-election. But the liberals defeated him and regained power. In 1885 Lord Salisbury appealed to the country and had the active support of Mr. Parnell and the Irish party, but he was not successful. In 1886 Mr. Gladstone, having returned to office, dissolved Parliament and asked the country to elect a Parliament which would enact his home rule bill; but the unionists had a large majority against him. It will not be safe for any impartial observer to assume that history will repeat itself in this year of coalition, intrigue and Ulster war menace. It will be enough for him to affirm that if Lord Salisbury succeeds in obtaining a majority in the next Parliament, it will be the first English prime minister to dissolve Parliament and to escape defeat during the last quarter-century.

The action of the Belgium House of Representatives in sweeping away the limitations of the franchise as fixed by the constitution of 1830 is one of the most important steps in the steady progress that is making toward universal suffrage in all the monarchical countries of Europe. The revision does not stop short with this action, important as it is, but brings the king and the people nearer together as well as the people and the Parliament. Whether the new power of the monarch to consult the electoral body by means of the referendum will prove a wise measure of practical politics may still be open to doubt, but the success of this new policy is more than half assured by the extension of the franchise. It must be understood, however, that the work of suffrage reform in Belgium is already complete. The details of the constitutional revision and the extent of the increased suffrage are yet to be settled. It is possible that universal suffrage may not be reached as yet, but it will be surprising if Belgium fails to adopt a more extended franchise than has yet obtained in Great Britain. Much has been gained by the obliteration of the constitutional limitation, and the completion of the work of revision will be a national will interest in the United States. In 1830, when the Belgian constitution was framed, the suffrage provisions were generally looked upon as liberal. Restrictions were afterwards removed from time to time, and the more recent demand for manhood suffrage found one of its best friends in the king. This makes the immediate outlook more hopeful than it might be otherwise, and the details of the new constitution may prove a lesson in republican government even for the model republic.

At the election held in Denmark last month for members of the Folkething, the radicals suffered a defeat so signal as to give promise of a speedy return to a regular finance law. The whole character of the last session indicated such a change. Never in eight years had Estrup's ministry received such cordial support. Among the significant bills passed may be mentioned the reduction of the duty on sugar and petroleum and the substitution of a tax on beer; an improved poor law; many important regulations with regard to the school system, in which both parties made concessions that had been denied in vain for many years; an entire revision of the maritime law. Another minor act contributed to show a changed feeling on the part of the liberal majority in the lower house toward the minority, the upper house, and the ministry. The treatment of the proposal to grant a pension

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